

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 16, 1881, was:

117.450 117.271 117.271 Total for the week ..

The Duty of the Legislature.

We have often expressed ourselves in favor of conferring the power and the means of cleaning the streets exclusively upon the

At the same time we are not wedded to any one plan. Any plan will do, so only It will work successfully. But on some wise plan the two Houses of

the Logislature should agree. As it looks now, the disagreement be tween the Assembly and the Senate may defeat every measure looking to this benefi-

cent end. We have no sympathy with the outrage ons attempts to dictate to members of the Assembly what reculiar measure they shall support. They are to be governed by their own consciences and their own judgment-

Still, it is a high trust they hold, affecting the health and the lives of many persons, and it is their duty not to bring the session to a close until something adequate to the emergency is provided.

### The New Tendency of Building.

According to the count of the Health Department, the number of tenement houses New York in the autumn of 1879 was 21,163. Since that time the total has been increased very considerably, and year by year a larger proportion of the population of the city find their homes in such dwellings.

But our tenement house population is no longer confined to the poor. Thirteen years ago New York was without large dwellings fitted to accommodate many families, doing pled by the poorer class of people. Now many thousands of our inhabitants of large or comfortable incomes are gathered into such establishments; for what we call French flats, or apartment houses, are nothing more than tenement houses on a scale of greater elegance and commodiousness.

The first operiment house was built in 1869, but not until 1875, six years ago, did these dwellings begin to be erected in large numbers. In 1875 as many as 112 were put up, while at the end of 1880 there were 1,254 such establishments in the city. And during the present year the number will be much lucreased.

It is manifest, therefore, that New York is going to be more and more like Paris, so far as concerns the manner of housing its Inhabitants. As it increases in population the rich will have houses to themselves, but people of more moderate incomes will be gathered into apartment houses in large part, or will be forced out of the city altogether, or driven to seek homes in its newer and less costly portions.

In 1889 the number of these establishments erected was 516. If they continue to be put up at that rate during the next ten years, we shall have at the end of that time nearly six thousand of them in the city. But they are likely to be built even more rapidly, for the demand for them has not been really active until within five years, and the people have only lately become wonted to them. Twice as many of them were erected in 1880 as in

The prices charged for their apartments are still too high for them to take in all the class to which they might be adapted, but as they increase we shall doubtless find that their rents grow more moderate on the average. As it is, they enable hundreds of families to have homes of their own in the town for the suburban places.

It is the invention and improvement of the elevator which have made the erection of these apartment houses possible. The lift renders all the stories available and accessible, and really makes them nearly alike, so far as concerns convenience of access. It has been the means of adding from three to five stories to business structures. and it is enabling large numbers of people to live on a small piece of land. They can dwell comfortably in layers, even as many as eight and ten.

# The State Marksman's Badge.

The letter which Adjutant-General Tows-GEND has just written in reply to Gen. HANcock's inquiry as to whether the National Rifle Association would be allowed to issue marksman's badges to the National Guard of New York, at its own expense, will be read with astonishment by National Guards-

It demonstrates even more clearly than his course in the past his fixed determination to destroy the existing system of State rifle practice. From the Institution of this system up to the present time the National Guard have been encouraged to indulge in private practice, and the scores made for the marksman's badge in matches of all regularly authorized rifle associations have been always recognized as official. This was at once an advantage to the State, to the rifle associations, and to the members of the National Guard. The State was relieved from all expense for transportation and ammunition; the associations received the pecuniary patronage of the men who engaged in shooting, and the men themselves were able to obtain the practice they required without interference with their businessthey were in the habit of going to the nearest ranges on afternoons when it was convenient, in place of being ordered out for an

Gen. Townsend now proposes to stop all this. While graciously declaring that he will permit the National Guard of the State to receive medals for good shooting from the National Rille Association, which, of course, he could not prevent, he announces that Gov. Conxents, as Commander-in-Chief, refuses "militarily to recognize" the scores made in the matches of the National Rifle Association, or any other association, as a qualification for the marksman's badge; and that he also declines to give the National Ride Association the use of the State die for the purpose of nucling from it the marksman's budges, although the military authorities at Albany have refused to issue these badge bereafter, and hence have no

Not only Gov. Convent, but Adjutant Gens eral Townsexo himself, during the past year, "militarily recognized" scores made in matches of the work just spoken of as a qualification for the marksman's badge; and this fact was not only published in orders, but a large number of marksmen, particularly in New York and Brooklyn regiments, received the badge from the state by reason of their having qualified in such matches. One such match was instituted by Gen. BARNES, the present General Inspector of

for the Adjutant-General or the Governor to come to the conclusion they now announce. Certainly their refusal to permit the use of the die is one of the smallest pieces of business of the sort that has been heard of for some time. It is evident that no more respect is entertained by the military authorities in Albany for the opinion of such a soldier as Gen. HANCOCK than for the views of a recruit of yesterday in the National

The criticism provoked by the preposterous attempt to seriously curtait rifle practice, made in the new military code, seems to have led Adjutant-General Townsend and Gov. Cornell, to revenge themselves by trying to injure Creedmoor and the National Rifle Association, as if the latter were responsible for the criticism. But Creedmoor and the National Rifle Association have been of enormous benefit to the National Guard, and it is a petty spirit that now resents their efforts to be of still great-

Messra Council, and Township are threatening with destruction the whole system of military rifle practice in this State. They take its life when they destroy the means by which it lives-the constant practice at ranges convenient of necess, the spirit of emulation, and the cleap but coveter teward and emblem of skill known as | shall be rigorously observed in all ap the marksman's badge. For the continuons practice of months they would substitute such as may be had in the spare hours of drill, discipline, guard mounting, and manceuvres in a five days' general encampment. They condemn all team shooting as 'fancy' shooting, to use Gen. Townsend's expression, although the teams are the very supply sources of instructors for the National Guard, whose services are got free. They seek to abolish the marksman's badge in order to substitute an inferior and experimental badge system of their own, pleading the cost of the badges as one reason for giving them up; and now, when the National Rifle Association proposes, at its own expense, to award the selfsame badge, In order that the spirit of emulation it has awakened may be kept up, Gov. Cornell and Adjutant-General Township refuse to their own housekeeping, except those occu- | allow the National Guard to profit by the proposal.

#### The Life-Saving Service.

The report of the work performed by the ife-saving service during the last fiscal year has now been published, and will be found to merit particular attention. It femonstrates a marked improvement in the efficiency of the means adopted for the rescue of life and property from the perils of the ocean and the storm, and furnishes a strong argument for an enlargement of the resources heretofore allotted to that object. It will be remembered that the winter of

1879 89 was one of exceptional severity. The number of casualties to vessels which took place within the sphere of life-saving operations was not less than three hundred, and of these sixty-seven involved a total loss of vessels. Now, the highest number of disasters in any preceding year was reported for 1878-79, when it reached 219, the number of vessels totally lost in the same twelvementh being fifty-four. On the other hand, it appears that but nine lives were lost in the year covered by this report, this being by far the most favorable exhibit ever made since the general extension of the service The lowest number of lives destroyed by -hipwreek in a previous year was twentytwo. It should further be noted that of the nine nersons lost, one was a women cook left asleen in the cabin of a foundaring vessel by the deserting crew, and drowned while the lifeboat was on its way to her rescue. Two were fishermen, who sank from a capsized yawl before the surfboat could reach the scene; four again were sattors, who perished on a fair night by the swift breaking up of a rotten vessel on stranding. The remaining two were seamen who fell from exhaustion from the rigging of the schooner George Taulane, as she the range of life-saving stations during the mention, although the preservation of human life, and not of property, is the main bject of the service, that the estimated value of the vessels and cargoes involved in these disasters was not far from \$4,000,000, of which less than \$1,200,000 was lost. It is peculiarly instructive to note the

various appliances used in the rescue of lives from the point of view of their relative efficiency. By the surf-boat, 300 persons were landed; by the self-righting and self-bailing life boat, 23; and by smaller boats, 67. The life car was used on one occasion, and made fourteen passages, bringing 65 persons to the shore. In the case of 17 wrecks, the breeches buoy was employed, and 109 persons were thus transferred from the vessel to the beach. We observe that the wreck gun was brought into requisition only sixteen times, twenty-five shots being fired from it. It appears that the crews, by casting lines over vessels, landed 34 persons without any other appliances. It should be added that three were saved by surfmen swimming to them as they clung to capsized boats; that four were helped to land in their own boats by surfmen plunging into the sea and pulling the boats through the breakers; and that eleven were rescued by employees of the service dragging them out of the surf and undertow. The difference between the aggregate of the persons saved in these specific ways, and the whole number mentioned as being on board the endangered vessels, is explained by the fact that in 128 instances vessels were hove off when stranded, or otherwise assisted by the life-saving employees, without whose aid both ships and crews must have perished.

In view of the work performed by the fe-saving service during the last year, public opinion will support the demand of Superintendent KIMBALL for some addition o those resources which while the service was an experiment, were dealt out with a somewhat chary hand. Most of his suggestions will seem reasonable to those who know something of the hardships and difficulties involved in patrolling the coast and delivering shipwrecked persons. for instance, the coast line is broken by broad inlets, it is obvious that the number of stations should be increased. Two addiional stations, we observe, are recommended for the shore of New Jersey, viz., one at Brigantine Beach and another at Seven Mile Beach. It would seem too, that the west of New England east and north of Narragansett Bay, together with all that part of our Atlantic coast between Cape Henlopen and Cedar Keys, are at present very inadequately supplied with stations.

No person who has witnessed the operations of the life-saving service on the occasion of a wreck will question the propriety of certain other modest requests which will be laid before Congress at the next session. The keeper of the station and the six men who compose his crew are all required to man a surfboat, and there is, at present, no Rifle Practice. It is rather late, therefore, I one to assist in launching the boat, and,

what is still more important, to receive her on her return, thus aiding, in both instances, to prevent her from capsizing or broaching to. An extra man at each station would also materially lighten the labor of patrol, which is now exceedingly exhaust-When we bear in mind, too, that ing. the apparatus needed at a wreck weighs at least a thousand pounds, and this has often to be dragged from one to four miles through a slough of wet sand against the terrifle stress of a winter gale, we can see the imperative necessity of providing horses, or at least one horse, for each station. Again, it is important that at least three sets of the breeches-buoy apparatus, with hawsers and hauling lines, should be in readiness at those stations where there is now but one. In any case the promptest possible wreck delivery is desirable, and when we bear in mind that only a single person at a time can be landed with safety by the breeches buoy, we can see too much ground to fear that should a ship carrying a large number of persons be wrecked, many lives would be lost before, with the present limited appliances, the whole ship's company could be brought ashere.

After all, the fundamental condition of efficiency on the part of the life-saving service is that non-partisan principles pointments. We have had occasion to point out some grave breaches of these principles on the part of district officers, and we are glad to see the General Superintendent express himself so strongly on this subject in his report. He urges Congress most strenuously to enact that henceforward the employment of all officers and crews in the life-saving service, which is palpably the business of experts, shall be made solely with reference to their fitness, and without regard to their political afilliations.

#### Religion at Harvard College.

The Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D., has been nominated to succeed the Rey, Dr. PEABODY as the instructor of the Harvard students in morals and Christian philosophy. The Rev. Dr. Brooks is the most famous and influential Episcopal clergyman of Boston. The Rev. Dr. Pranony is a Unitarian of the old school, and a man of learning. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. BROOKS will accept the nomination.

But whether he accepts it or not, the selection of an Episcopal clergyman to succeed one of the Unitarian faith as what we may call chaplain of Harvard College is full of significance. The Unitarian influence has in the past been dominant at Cambridge. Though not a sectarian institution, ever since the days of CHANNING Harvard has been more or less affected by the religious ideas he set in motion; and it has been generally regarded as more of a Unitarian college than an exponent of orthodoxy, as the Trinitarian faith is called in Massachusetts. Its Presidents have been of that creed, the majority of its students have come from Unitarian families, and a large part of the Unitarian clergy have been

graduated at it. But now, at the very time when Harvard is receiving censure for its neglect of all religion whatsoever, and for its indifference to theology, we find its corporation substituting for a Unitarian chaplain a conspicu ous minister of the Episcopal Church, the most conservative of Protestant churches. And when this change is made the majority of the undergraduates and students in the several schools are no longer Unitarians, but Unisconalians. The munibers according to a late statement, are 288 Episcopalians to

225 Unitarians. If the Rev. Dr. BROOKS takes the place offered him, therefore, he will be surrounded by a stronger body of religious sympathizers than the Rev. Dr. PEARODY has had and one which, having a more definite and inspiring faith, will rally under his leadership with an enthusiasm the present chaplain is unable to evoke. Like the Rev. Di PEABODY, he is bimself a Harvard graducity who would otherwise be compelled to drugged her anchors along the Jersey coast. It is in the great storm of Feb. 3, 1880. This was graduates, and better understands the temthe whole number of the drowned out of 1,949 | per of the students. PHILLIPS BROOKS is | tuning him for an office to go to the devil. frame and athletic quality-just the sort of last fiscal year. Nor should we out to | man to command the admiration of youth. He is vigorous, and full of a contagious en-His religion is not namby thusiasm. pamby. He belongs to what is called the Broad school of the Episcopal Church.

> The professorship to which he has been called is known as the Phummer Professorhip, having been founded in 1854 by Miss AROLINE PLUMMER of Salem, who left a legacy for the purpose. According to her will, the money was " for the support of a professor of the philosophy of the heart, and of the moral, physical, and Christian ufe, in Harvard University." And she explained that his special province should be to aid and instruct the students in what most nearly concerns their moral and physical welfare, their health, their good habits, and their Christian character." She would have him act, "by personal intercourse and persuasion, the part of a parent as well as that of a teacher and friend."

The bequest was only accepted after opposition, on the ground that it would commit the university to a theological bias not existing; and in response to Miss Plum-MER's suggestion, the first professor appointed under it was the Rev. F. D. HUNT-INOTON. He was then a Unitarian minister, but five years after his appointment he applied for orders in the Episcopal Church, and in 1864 resigned his office at Harvard to take the rectorship of an Episcopal church in Boston. Now he is Bishop of Central New York. His successor at Harvard was the Rev. Dr. PEABODY, who is expected to give way to an Episcopal minister. Miss PLUM-MER's bequest, therefore, will provide hereafter, as in the past, for the support of Episcopal methods of moral and religious education, and will help to strengthen the hold that Church has on the institution.

Not only in Harvard College, but throughout New England also, the Episcopal Church has of late years been making so rapid progress that it promises to gain the ascendancy. In Boston it is becoming more powerful than Unitarianism.

#### The Visiting Statesmen and the Dirty Streets.

About three-fourths of the members of the Legislature picked up their values and pulled out their deadhead tickets a little earlier than usual on Friday and came to this city, where, as is customary with them, they will remain at various public houses until Monday evening, when they will return to Albany. So far as practical work is concerned, the Legislature really sits only on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. The rest of the time the great mass of the members are enjoying free rides and free lunches in portions of the State which afford peculiar attractions to the average Senator and Assemblyman, and specially to those from the rural districts.

However, we waive all this, and will not make the point that everything which the Senate and Assembly have done this winter, or even have tried to do, could have been

of the Legislature happened to come to the city at the present juncture, or on any previous occasion during the session. But being here, we ask them to go through an average sample of our streets and see for themselves whether or not they need cleaning. We request them to bear in mind that this city pays at the rate of about \$2,700 a day, counting only working days, for keeping its streets cleaned; and we particularly urge the visiting Republican Senators and Assemblymen to inform themselves concerning the existing system of street cleaning, and see if it has not proved to be an ut-

ter failure, and if it ought not to be entirely changed. We press these matters upon the attention of the legislators now in the city, because the Street Cleaning bill now pending, and all matters pertaining thereto, will come up for determination about as soon as they can get back to Albany. Indeed, if they visit the dirty places of this city, they will hardly have time to restore themselves to a suitable condition for appearing in the gorgoous chambers of the Capitol before the yeas and mays will be called on the Street leaning bill in the Assembly, to be followed very likely by the appointment of conference committees, and votes upon their reports in both Houses,

#### Make Him an Ambassador. It is reported in the columns of our es-

teemed contemporary, the World, that Mr. WHITELAW REID is an anxious applicant for the Berlin mission.

If this be true we can see no reason why Mr. Rem's application should not be granted. He has all the talent and all the information that are necessary for an American diplomatist. If he is not rich, it is understood that he is in the way of becoming so, and thus he will be enabled to give good dinners to travelling Yankees and to show them about in style among the artistic and intellectual wonders of the Prussian capital.

Besides, in appointing Mr. Rero, Gen. GARFIELD will enjoy the luxury of doing something that will be disagreeable to Gen.

We make these roundiks in the expectation that the President will pay attention to what we say. He is likely to be in want of friends among those who edit and publish ewspapers, and we advise him not to lose the opportunity of doing something to please both Mr. REID and Mr. JAY GOULD, his principal.

Having nominated Mr. REID for Berlin, Gen. GARFIELD would next do well to get his friends in the Senate to postpone their struggle over petty offices and to take up the Executive nominations. What would be the use of proposing to make an Envoy Extraordinary of Mr. REID if the Senate should not be ready to confirm the nomination? Delays will not answer.

#### Mahone's Auxiety.

It is to be inferred from the latest amiable colloquy between Senator Mahone of Virginia and Senator HILL of Georgia that Mr. MAHONE is very anxious that some one should say that he sold himself to the Re

There was formerly in vogue in New England a saying which was very common, but which Mr. MAHONE evidently has never heard of. It was: " Tell news, or nothing."

In nearly all the churches to-day the sernons will be in keeping with the fragrant Easter flowers and the jubilant Easter music Not in all, however. An up-town preacher of a brand-new sect will celebrate the day by accusing some millions of his fellow Christians of practising pagan ceremonies; a French preacher will depict the great body of his com patriots in New York as given up to idelatry or mired in infidelity; and a Brooklyn preache will try to convince such young and giddy Baptists as may turn out to hear him that the theatre is the gateway to rain.

It is reported that on Thursday of last week, in a public place, the Hon. Asson G. McCook told a colored man who was impor-

We are rejuctant to believe this of Gen Mc. Coon. Although he is a man of war, and although military gentlemen have been notor! ously free in their language from Uncle Tony's day to our own, yet it will require evidence to convince us that in the midst of the solemnies of Holy Week Gen. McCook so far forgot himself in a public place as to use language of such a character. Still more incredible is it that he addressed this language to a member of an oppressed and down-trodden race, a meriorious Republican, and his own constituent.

This much is certain: if Gen. McCook told alored voter, with a letter from the Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET in his pocket, to go to the devil, he let his temper get the better of his prudence.

Easter Sunday is in New York a day of new bonnets. Our fashionable women will go church this morning, for the first time after the penitential season, crowned more resplenwriters declare that the bonnets will be unprecedentedly varied in colors and shapes. Now. may the heavens be cloudless and Fifth avenue dustiess.

An'esteemed contemporary speaks of Mr. R. B. HAVES of Fremont, in the State of Ohio, as in "almost forgotten ex-President." highly incorrect. The only ex-President of the United States now living is ULYSSES S. GRANT. who is at present travelling in Mexico on railroad business. We have also among us. it is true, a citizen who was constitutionally elected the office of President, and was declared to have been so elected by the House of Repre sentatives, but who was excluded from that office by conspiracy and fraud. As for HAYES being forgotten, that is a mistake, too. The man with the inscription on his forehead is not going to obtain the boon of oblivion so easily.

Not being able to get rid of their pastor. an ex-Methodist brother, whose preaching they found more sensational than edifying, one hundred and fifty members of a Brooklyn Baptist church have withdrawn in a body. Before taking their departure they assured what was left of the church that they went away with reluctance, but they really uldn't live on any longer "unblessed, unhelped, and unhappy." An aged brother made a pathetic personal appeal to a rich brother to reconsider the matter, but the rich brother expressed the opinion that a little wholesome overty would do the church good. The pastor thought he saw the finger of Providence in it.

For letting burglars break into a jewelry store in their precinct and get away with the booty, two Brooklyn sergeants of police, two roundsmen, and five patrolmen have been disnissed from the force. The Commissioner takes pains to mention that these officers had good records, and to explain the principle on which he has acted in their case and purposes to act in all future cases. This is, that policemen are employed to protect the lives and property of citizens, and when they don't do it should be turned out just as any other employees are discharged when they fail to properly do the work for which they are hired and paid by their employers.

# Winning Over \$50,000 on One Beat.

From the London World.

An unprecedented corp was effected by a Herr accomplished before the close of January.

Nor will we inquire how the great majority

Schneider at Monte Carlo inst week. He wen no less than twenty two maximums (£10,560, \$52,600) in one deal of the cards at beside at companies.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

With the acceptance by Greece of the Porte's ultimatum, the war cloud so long overhanging southern Europe has been dispelled and the blue sky of Peace is at last revealed. For, as a simple spark may lead to a grand confingration, so a conflict between the Greek and the Turk might have precipitated a general European war. That the acquiescence of Greece in the virtual abrogation of the stipulations of the Berlin treaty was a surprise to everybody, there is abundant proof in the recent despatches; that it was sudden may be inferred from recent interviews with the famous Greek statesman, M. Tricoupis, who declared: "Greece can never accept the new frontier offered by the Sultan, and unless more liberal concessions are made war is inevitable," Yet "more liberal concessions" were not made. and Greece, "swearing she would ne'er con-sent, consented."

the drilling of the 75 000 men Greece has re-

cently put into the field was mere bluster. The Krupp and Armstrong guns, the French sabres, the Austrian rifles, and the Russian cavalry accontrements were carried about the Athenian plains simply to appail the Turk. But the Turk is a very disappointing follow. He isn't frightened when he ought to be, as was seen when the allied flect of the powers made the demonstration before Dulcigno. The clash and din of armed battallons, sufficient in themselves to inspire the ordinary Christian with awe, fail utterly to disturb his equanimity or shake his determination. Recent despatches from Greece have shown that the people and the army were enthusiastically in favor of war. Fortunately however, the wiser counsels of the Ministry prevailed, and the ardor of the Hellenic swashbuckler has been curbed. These who are familiar with the history of Greece are aware of the condition in which that country was left at the termination of the struggle for independence. Her fields were desolated by the re-morseless Turk and her towns left in ruins. Even the temples of Athens, the glory of the ancient world, were descerated. Since the accession of Prince George of Denmark and the acquisition of the Ionian isles, Greece has made rapid advances. Her finances are improving, and her commerce is yearly increasing. By the adjustment of the new frontier line she will become possessed of the fertile plain of Theesaly and of all the arable land of Epirus, leaving to the Turks only the western part of the latter province, which is barren and mountainous. Most of the inhabitants of this region are Greeks or of Greek origin. In the western plains there are Mussulman peasants descended from the Osmanlis. These are fanatically averse to the Greeks, and the international commission which is about to be organized for the purpose of promptly installing Greece in the teritory ceded by Turkey will no doubt have its hands full in forcing these people to submit to Christian government, The new boundaries also include the hilly strip of country which separates the plain from the Olympus, and further southward are found the famous Vale of Tempe, the peak of Ossa, and, finally, Pelion, "quivering with foliage," as in Homeric times. It is thought to be fortunate for Greece that she has obtained the cession of these districts instead of the island of Crete, as was at first proposed. The suspicious alacrity with which the island was pressed upon the attention of the Ambassadors at Constantinople threw a grave doubt upon the real value of that possession, which the anxious endenvors of the Porte scarcely tended to remove. Anarchy is said to prevail throughout the

island, and the Sultan will probably not be able to hold it much longer himself. The reiterated declaration of the French Government that France does not desire the acquisiion of Tunis causes much surprise. It is well known that at the Berlin Conference acceded to the occupation of Cyprus by the English only on condition that England would look the other way while she possessed herself of Tunis. This has been acknowledged openly in the English Parliament by the Marquis of Hartington and in the French Chambers by M. Waddington. It was thought, therefore, that when France took up the cause of the Marseilles Society against the Bey of Tunis, it was simply a pretext for carrying out the programme long dince agreed upon between Disraeli and Wad-lington. The moderation exhibited by the French Poreign Office under these circum stances in dealing with the Bey has naturally aused much astoniehment.

The recall of Gen. Skobeleff, at the very mo cont when he had perfected his plans for the of Alexander III, to maintain the most cordial lations with the English. As is well known the wife of the present Emperor of Bussia is a sister of the Princess of Wales. This fact, as well as the intimate personal friendship be tween the new Czar and the future King, is considered a guarantee that Russia and England are not likely to disturb the peace of Europe through a misunderstanding in central Asia It is officially reported in London that Alexander III, is desirous of renouncing all those projects in Asia that were no dear to his father and so irritating to England. The close of the Lawson-Labouchere libe

case by the disagreement of the jury unloosed the tongue of the English press, and the public has been edified with all sorts of views on the matter. As the facts out of which the trial originated occurred more than a year ago, it may be as well to recall them. Mr. Levi-Lawson, the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, considered himself aggrieved by some personalities which had ap peared in the London Truth, written by Labouchere. Lawson accordingly waylaid Labouchere and assaulted him. The latter thereupon sent the former a challenge, which was lectined with thanks, and Lawson declared that if Labouchere again insulted him in the pages of Truth, he (Lawson) would again thrash Labouchere "like a dog," In its next issue Truth contained a still more bitter altack on Lawson, who, instead of carrying out his threat, caused an indictment for libel to be brought against his enemy. It was to be supposed that there would be very little difficulty in convicting the libeller under such circumstances. No doubt the actual result is partly due to the astute way in which Labouchere, who conducted his own defence, brought forward his plea of justification for what he had written. The libeliou language was that Mr. Lawson "was a vain, vulgar snob, puffed up with the cone wealth;" that he was "a speaking dastard," and "a disgrace to journalism." The "sneaking dastard" epithet was accounted for by the refusal to give satisfaction after assaulting a man from behind. The "disgrace to journalsm" was not more difficult to justify, but it took a longer time. Labouchere showed how the columns of the Daily Telegraph had teemed with the most fulsome flattery of Mr. Gladstone for years, and then had accused him of being a raitor among traitors, simply because policy was antagonistic to Turkey, Mr.

Lawson happening to possess a lot of Turkish bonds. Mr. Labouchere also proved that the most infamous advertisements were admitted to the columns of the Telegraph, and that a special rate was charged for their admission which amounted to four times the ordinary rates. Mr. Lawson's ignorance of matters about which, as directing the policy of an influential newspaper, he should have been informed, was amusingly brought out at the trial. And this is the point which the press generally has taken a serious view of, It does seem inconceivably absurd that a newspaper which has boasted of having the largest circulation in the world should have been under he sole control of a man of Mr. Lawson's calibre, and that a vast number of the less educated classes should have imbibed their political and other ideas from the columns of a

journal which was wholly irresponsible. The operatic season in London, which begins at Covent Garden on Tuesday, bids fair to be an unusually brilliant one, if the prospectus recently issued by Mr. Gye may be relied on. The subscription will include thirty-four nights.

Imitating Mr. Irving of the Lyceum, who recently raised the price of stalls from ten shil-lings to a guinea. Mr. Gye has announced an advance in the price of orchestra chairs from wenty-one shillings to twenty-five shillings each. This has caused much comment, and Mr. Gye's excuse—that the advance is necessary owing to the engagement of many eminent artists—is regarded as flimsy in the extreme. The authoription for orchestra stalls has also been raised from 30 to 35 guineas. The repertory of the Royal Italian Opera contains a list of fifty-nine operas. To this list will be added the coming season Mozart's "Seraglio," with Mme. Sembrich in the chief rôle; "Il Demonio," by Anton Rubinstein, with Mme. Albani and M. Lassalle in the principal parts, and probably Boito's "Mefis-tofile." Ressint's "Otello" will also be revived if there is time enough left toward the close of the season, with Mme, Adelina Patti and Signor Nicolini as Desdemona and Otello respectively It seems to be a fact that all the arming and The list of sopranos engaged, beginning with the name of Mme. Adelina Patti and concluding with that of Mme. Albani-two of the most popmiar vocalists of the operatic world-includes the names of Mesdames Sembrich, Valleria Mantilla, Morini, Sonnino, and and first appearances in England will be made by Mmes. De Reszke, Fürsch-Madier, Warnots, and Guercia. The tenors will be Signori Nico-lini, Marini, Corsi, Manfredi, Fille, and Gayarre, with newcomers in Signori Mierzwinsky, Labatt Vergnet, and Perugial. The contraltes will be Minca. Scalehi, Ghiotti, and Pasqua; the basses and baritones Stenori Galibard, Silvestri, Ciampl, Scolars, Regner, and De Reezke, with newcomers in Signori Dauphin and Gresse, and Mr. Griffin, an English basso prefende of remarkable vocal endowments, skilfully cultivated by Mr. Albert Visetti of the Kensington Training School, and subsequently developed by operatic training in Italy. The orchestra will be led, as before, by Mr. Carrodus, and the

chorus by Carlo Corsi. Edmund Yates took advantage of his shortlived Cuckon to make in its death issue the folowing remarks concerning a new fashion:

It is runnored that there is to be a new fashion in ladie the. The Gaundarcough is played out. We are now we the Hogarith. The idea is taken from a little pictu-illed. The Forreit. A very arch-looking girl has p a young efficer's hat, and the young officer bends or relocation and takes compensation for disturbance is Hogarith lost appears, to use the language of the eather prophets, to develop disturbance, but n the Heyarth Lat appears, to use the language of the weather prophets to develop disturbance, but had irpression. It is made of black plush or beaver, and it is three cornered. Vec-Chanterlier Hagen careely reminds any one of an arch-looming foung girl, and yet I have seen him wear mee of these hats. Thave seen the hat worn by girls, one and, as a het, it is a pretty face cooks very pretty under it. But I think it is going a little oo lar for ciris to adopt the whole underth. I had the good for the ciris to adopt the whole underth. I had the right of the cooks were pretty in the larger in the cooks are to the property of the larger in the cooks are to the property of the larger in the cooks are to the property of the larger in the cooks of the larger in the cooks of the larger in the larger

The black-balling of Mr. Howland Robbins at the Turf Club is much commented upon in London, as he has been for some time an honorary member of the club. Two other gentlemen (not Englishmen) were black-balled at the

Mrs. Mackay, when making arrangements for her magnificent ball in Paris, was very anxious to have a calcium light upon the Arc de Triomphe, which should throw its rays upon her house. The municipal authorities, however, refused their permission, and Mrs. Mackay, nettled at such treatment, is said to have exclaimed: "Go and ask them how much they want for their old arch, and I will buy it!"

The ranks of the Vegetarians in Paris, the

Légunistes, as they call themselves, are rapidly

filling up. At a recent grand banquet given by them, it is said that the very acme of the culinary art was attained. Here is the menu: Potage: Crushed mushrooms. Hors-d'œurres: Butter, celory, olives, radishes, Relevé: Bouchées de Flamiches, Entrées: Stuffed tomataes, macaroni Milangier. Ritis: Saroyare oli, paid of copes and truffics. Salade: Macedoine russe of vegetables. Entremets de légumes. French peas. Entremets glacés, Descrits varies. The Bouchess were garnished with looks steeped in jelly. The Saroyard was composed of mashed chestnuts and eggs. The Parisian Vegetarians maintain that all attempts to tickle the paints lend to a loss of appetite; that the dullest sense may moved and gratifled for a time by a sharp contrast of condiments, or by anything which appears quaint or novel, by anything, in short, which excites surprise or acceeds the ordinary bounds of wholesome ooking. Such effects, they say, are sought tter by inferior artists of the old school, in order to awaken and sustain an interest in their works. Impressions of this kind, however, soon pass away, as the pleasure of excitement depends solely on novelty. You begin with acanthus leaves, but the appetite for sauces increases as the painte gets jaded. The measure the agreeable in food, according to the Parisian Vegetarian, is its adaptation or want of adaptation to our subjective wants. That is to say, the Esquimaux prefers train-oil to oliveil, and even to wine, because it contains in a greater degree the qualities necessary to his physical well-being. It was a subject of remark at the Paris banquet hat the skill of the artist in preparing the dishes could not be detected. The various kinds of vegetables were blended into one haronious whole, having a distinct taste. In fact, the purpose of the artist and his execuion were so completely fused together as not to admit of separation. The average health of these Vegetarians, as shown by their records, is phenomenally good. They boast that they are naking genuine physical progress, and that their advancement is demonstrated by the statistics. N. L. T.

# Working on the Panama Canal.

From the London Tunes. A private letter from Colon, dated the 8th of Barch, just received at Liverpool, makes the following very measured appointed for beginning the wellreference to the present position of M. de Lessep's canal turned out that all Jin bad to communicate was cross the Isthmus of Panama. "There are in the Bell oday 75 civil engineers, cleras, &c. They are engaged n making a "complementary survey"—that is, verifying ast year a survey and in endeavoring to make it better. They have 600 1 horers, and will take 200 more. They are divided the distance into four-mile surveying amps, and apparently are thoroughly organized. Their reat obstacle is the Chagres River. They propose to to away with it entirely by building a dam at a point where, at and between Mount Hambon and allother, it trikes the proposed line of the canal. This dam will be most stupendous affair, perhaps the largest ever built, f, indeed, they succeed in building it. They have already sunk a shaft 100 feet deep at the point where they pro-mose to build the dam and have not found bed rock. which they must do before the dam is commenced. This fact is giving them great anxiety. The dimensions of the proposed dam are: Length, 1,50) yards; height, 50 yards; lickness at bottom, 1 040 yards; and thickness at top, 280 yands. By building this dam they will for they pro-pose to create a lake capable of holding 1,000 (00),000 tons of water, which will have an overflow to the Pacific. "Their present estimate is this: Canal to be completed n six years, working 8,000 men. The canal can be made at this point-vir, Colon to Panama and will be, if it is built anywhere in this region, for the Nicaraguan route is not practicable. But whoever builds it must have This M de Lessers has not. He has only prom

# In the Wrong Cemetery.

WELLAND, Ont., April 12.-Henry Clark, a workman on the new Welland Canet, was killed, and, it many supposed he was a Catholic, he was buried from the Satholic Church and in the Catholic country, It is now to critished that he was not only a Protestant, but an transfermer, and there is great religious excitement in sime plenter.

# MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 16,-It has

heen snowing here since the afternoon of the 14th institute is there snow no the summit and the diffe are really find at any time before this winter. We have a low beyond he appearance of 14th and a mind which the units of 15th mines from the north weak.

# Never Too Late.

COPENI STEN, N. Y., April 12.—The Hon, Levi delities, aged 13t, has just signed for by a personal packet or 100 first time in his lite.

#### Beath of an Old Detender. Promothe Baltimore Sun.

Edward Cren, for many years the leading architect and builder in Whening, West va., died in that rite Wednesday has sgod b7 crars. He was been mar-layer of struce, marched to the defense of Ratimore in 1814, and has been drawing a pension under the act of Congress granting pensions to the veterana of the war of 1812. He located in Wheeling in 1817.

flive attention to the first symptoms of a long com-plaint, and check the dreaded disease in its incupiency by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe, old-lashioned remedy for all affections of the lungs and brouchia. Add.

-The London Religious Tract Society

ferent languages. -The Richmond Religious Herald pitches

into the Supret Weekly for pronouncing a culcay on John Brown, and says the editor ought to be talked to -"Come and hear the newly appointed pastor " is the attractive invitation with which a promp nent Methodist church would fill its pews this morning

-It is claimed that the missionaries of the Virginia State Baptist Association have in ten years in duced 19,316 persons to become Christians. The Board of Management of this missionary agency wants \$10.000 to keep up its beneficent work.

-The colored folks in Indianapolis are work. A preacher from Kansas is ministering to the first a Preshyterian church, but find it up-hig work. A preacher from Kansas is ministering to them. There is plenty of room for them in the white find churches, but they do not like to sit in the back seats.

-A rumor was circulated a few days ago that the Rev. Stephen II Tyng, Jr., D. D., was about to enter the Roman Catholic Church. There is about as much truth in it as there would be in the repert that he was intending to unite with the Shakers, the Mormons of -At a Baptist Church Conference in New

England, when action was about to be taken as to the call of a paster, a brother arose and moved a pestpena-ment, giving as a reason the fact that a report had eached him to the effect that the candidate who was t e voted on was addicted to the use of tobacca. The master was post; oned. -A disputing brother in the columns of the Progression Christian says of his antagonist that "he boile over and foams out his shame in a way that is

shocking to all lovers of the truth as it is in Jesus." Sue epithets as "impostor," creaker," "hypocrite," and the like are freely bandied about by these brettren to heir controversy. That is progressive enough ter simost any latitude or longitude. .- The statement that the Kansas Probleitery law forbids the use of wine at the communion table is pronounced to be a gross exaggeration. The Enlicoted lergyman who boldly declared that he would go to bill

and stay there rather than omit the use of wine in colubrating the Lord's Supper has abated his earnestness in style, and is beginning to realize that there is no danger of his being torn from his femily and his flock. -When the Rev. Mr. Adams of Dunkirk left Prestyterianism and became a Universalist, he took a number of his church members with him, and, in con-sideration of that fact, tried to take the church property. After a long struggle in the civil courts, Judge Barket

has now decided that the property must remain in Pres by terian hands, and the pulpit must be occupied only by a minister who is recognized by Presbytery as such. -In the case of the Macalester Memorial Church in Philadelphia, it has been decided by the Court that seventeen Presbyterians constitute a sufficiently "respectable number" to warrant their organization into a church, and their receipt of the \$10,000 bequeathed by the late millionaire, Macalester, for the purpose of making such a church ecclesiastically and architect ally "respectable." The fight over this matter has been a protracted one, and has called forth at considerable

expense some of the talent of the Philadelphia bar. -There is an ecclesiastical body composed of colored people, and known as the Consolidated Baptist Convention. At a recent inecting of this concern in Washington a vote was passed to the effect that it could no longer trust its Executive Board with the han dling of money. A resolution was passed warning the public against sending funds to this Board, and saying, "This body will not be responsible for any financial transactions of said Board." The Board is located to Brooklyn, and there is a general inquiry as to the effect of the atmosphere of the church militant in that city on Boards and their financial operations.

-A country parson received from his parishioners a miscellaneous lot of presents. In making out a catalogue of the articles donated, he enumerated, among other things, a quarter of beef, a load of harking wood, a big turkey, a barrel of flour, and a pack of playng cards. It turned out that somebody had sent this is order to see if the person would be offended, and had coped that he would preach a sermon on the wickedness of card playing, by which the congregation would probably be thrown into a commotion. Instead of this the good person had the sense to keep quiet and say nothing about the cards. This was the worst punishment his persecutor could have had.

Father Hyacinthe wanted the Christians of this country to subscribe toward a fund for building for him a new church in Paris. He wanted \$18.00A. Thus far the subscriptions foot up \$12.6.74. The half has has rented in the Ruo D'Arras will have to answer his urposes for some time to come. The half is tastefully ted up with an elevated platform at its eastern end of bick stands an altar furnished with a floriated cross and candelabra, supporting lighted topers. When Father Hyacinthe celebrates mass he is vested in a charmie of cloth of gold, on which is a large embradered error. Many Senators and Deputies and Hierary men attend the services, which are crowded, morning and afternoon.

The Young Mon's Christian Association of London is very happy in the possession of its new and elegant quarters in the renovated Exeter Hell. One testure of the new work in which they will now engage a the establishment of evenings of sacred song and other ublic attractions to we come the count men who are at ations in England have generally been poor and diner as compared with the displays in this country. But it can be said for the British brothren that they have to be solut of running in debt for painces and no le halls, as the young buctions in this country has The improvements and alterations of Exeter that hate

-All doctrinal controversies are to be exloded from the great Mathodist Heamerical Conserves, Such macks in Landon best September, Some of the settings wanted to discuss the sense in which the reference would regard the falls three sermons of him. Wesley and his notes on the New Testament and its power of the living Church to supersede all the intal standards that are published. The discussion - three points would keep the Conference or Council in second until Christmas, unless it should happen to result to the splitting of the body into tragments before that these But without discussion of some kind, the imments vallet ing will be as calm as a pan of shimmed milk, and except for the greetings, as devoid of interest as a one contional paper a year old.

-A celebrated and somewhat e-centric preaches in London played a little trick on his proper in order to get them to come to church early. They had been in the habit of coming whenever it . thereby causing him much annovance. This manufacture one Sunday told the people that he would so the oral Sunday have something of unusual importance been municate to them, but that in order to avail through of the beneats of it flies must all be in their scale at the pression of his pleasure at diving them asking the n season. Only two property were late, and grimma at them as they make in outly-to-and the sects. It was the impression of most of them and well the transfer in the turned into a season of expectuality that we most of had a lid them very chean.

-The church in Weatherford, Texas, 5 which Brother Jarrel recently preached a which he alinded to some or bis flock as "born been through fires of imbufation. Controverfor some weeks as to whicher Brother lay was a meeting in which the bretters and called each other same very well in the pastor and one of the brethren got into a -, the meaning of the words motion and rethe pastor compared as of the becomes discipline to as murn bad men and poteriors said. "Don't let us have any gaz, brethren is this business in the lear of the Lord. Another been a Bactist for first two years, and first time I have known a pallocumen to be an church " Aunthor valle t the speech of an nents" a grand spectacular permation." Witpaster should or should not assen, it prove The paster, who was off rating as Modera vote, so that his charmes were powerless to to him. The affairs of this church are ever-more mixed. Some of the parson sizes are say that the only girl he has a that of homes. -The Sunday school lesson for

about the reprint which leves administrated bees for their formatics and mannerity. T be studied is in bulle at 17-17. that day were superstitutes ritualists. Time with great exactness the outward tentilleand scholarly in their culture. But they His conversation in our a sway as to him. The ice contempt. In this is some we see him thated their own interest him its life in the ice content at the ice content a criticised thin breader the first emitted the mony of hand making which was cost one meals. This consistence was not on the other state and the continues of making. When they criticised thus. He were maisin. When they criticised Run, Barraigned them as formation, and purely prominent vices of their character, which is it being the Jewish nation to destruction. He showed them t lack of true benevolence in their habits is someth and their injustice and through toward their The great teaching of the leason is that the latter to per risy, and that the Allocarching Eye was through the leason in the control of the c ceitrainess of them who pretend to while they have no time godiness in their hearts.